



Fourth Annual Community Air Protection Program Recommendations

February 10, 2022

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Today's Presentation

- Status of Communities
- Air Monitoring Update
- Resource Needs
- Recommendations
- Program Reset



East Oakland Neighborhood



San Diego International Border

AB 617 Communities

- 15 Communities Statewide
 - 11 CARB-approved CERPs
 - All Communities
 - CAMPs and CERPs concurrently
- except:
- South Sacramento Florin-CAMP
 - West Oakland-CERP



Air Monitoring Update



Air Monitoring Highlights

Purpose for Monitoring

- Characterize local emission sources
- Determine community areas with the highest pollutant concentrations
- Inform and track CERP progress (in communities where CERPs have been created)
- Provide real-time air quality information to the community

Pollutants of Interest

Particulates

Particulate Matter

Black Carbon

Metals

Gaseous

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

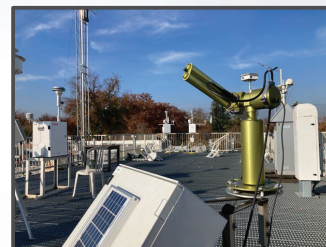
Toxic Air Contaminants

Criteria Gases –
Ozone, NO_x, CO

Air Monitoring Systems

Monitoring Technologies

- Air sensor networks (Community and Air District-led)
- Mobile monitoring
- Conventional and novel toxics monitoring systems
- Stationary and fence-line monitoring systems
- Data communication



Air Monitoring Lessons

Lessons Learned and Recommendations for Improvement

- Continued and direct collaboration with community steering committees is key to developing and implementing CAMP elements.
- Monitoring roles and responsibilities should be clearly defined and discussed frequently.
- CAMPs should establish how data will be used to inform, track, and support progress toward achieving CERP actions.

AB 617 Community Steering Committees



Plan Development

South Los Angeles
Arvin/Lamont
Richmond, N. Richmond, San Pablo

Year 1 Implementation

Southeast Los Angeles
Stockton
Eastern Coachella Valley
Portside

Year 2 Implementation

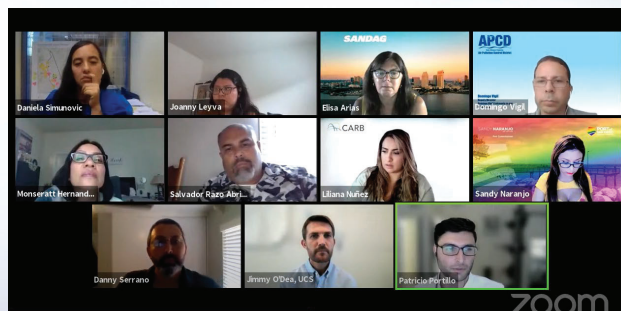
West Oakland*
El Centro, Heber, Calexico
Shafter
South Central Fresno
East LA, Boyle Heights, West Commerce
San Bernardino, Muscoy
Wilmington, Carson, West Long Beach

*West Oakland was selected only for a CERP.

** South Sacramento-Florin (2018) is in Year 2 of CAMP implementation and has not been recommended for CERP development.

Community Highlights

- Remote meetings with facilitators and simultaneous Spanish translation
- Co-lead model in more communities
- CSCs engaged in implementation via subcommittees and working groups
- Community assets mapping project

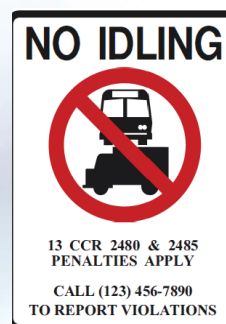


Source: San Diego Portside Community Steering Committee meeting

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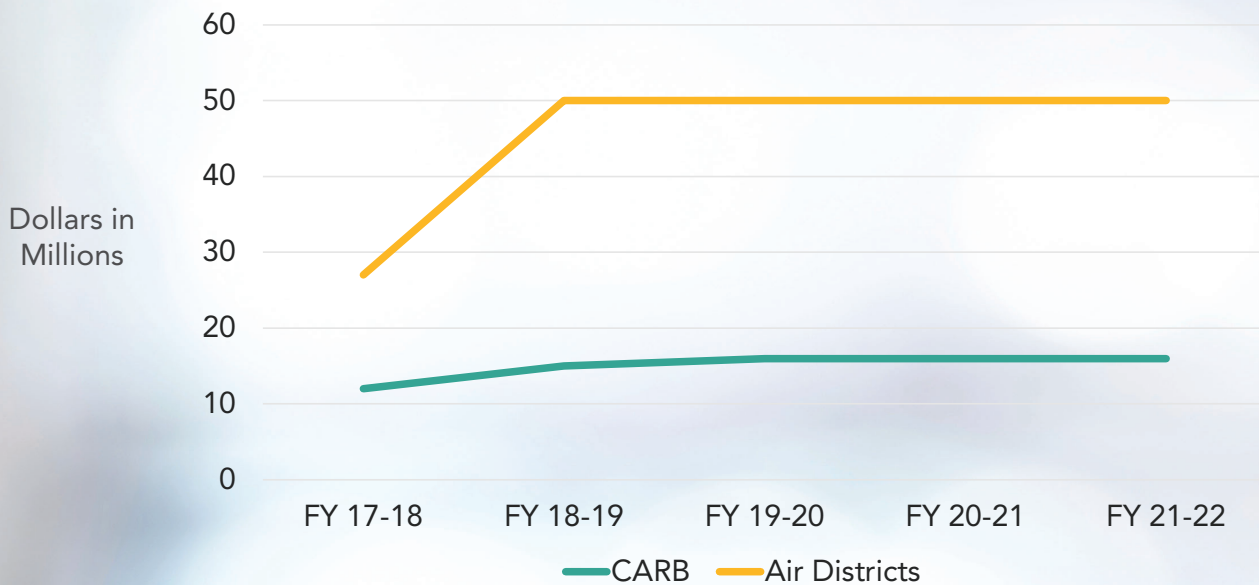
Example Strategies

- Clean Green Yard Machine Trade-In event
- Air filtration systems in schools and homes
- Urban greening
- Partnerships with Cities
- Reduce truck idling
- Evaluate truck routes

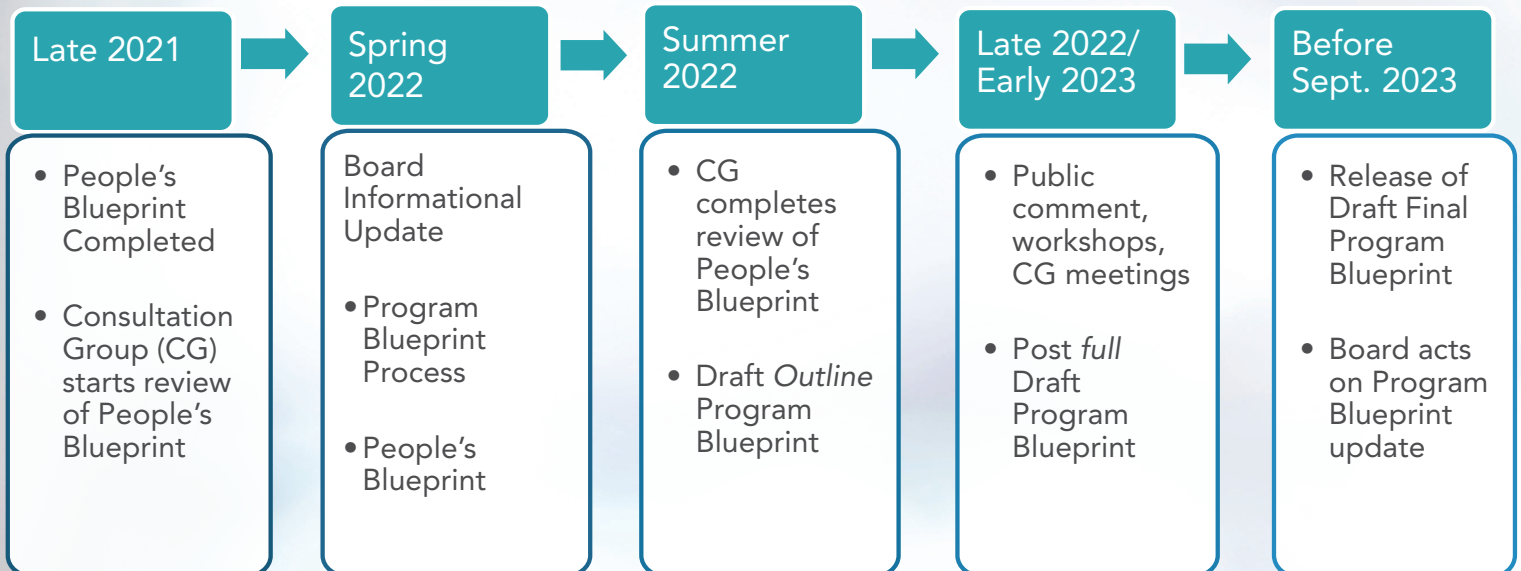


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Implementation Funding Status



Statewide Strategy - Revision Process



Community Recommendations Process



Recommendation Considerations

- Air pollution emissions and exposure
- Vulnerability measures
- Regional and source diversity
- Prioritize monitoring communities
- Strongly-supported communities
- Resource availability

Recommendations Received

Air District

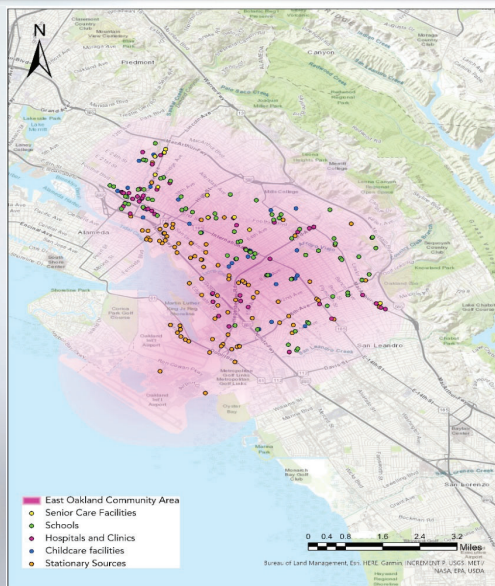
- East Oakland, (CERP)
- International Border- San Ysidro, Otay Mesa (CAMP and CERP)
- Imperial County North End,* (CAMP and CERP)
- North Sacramento*; Oak Park/ Fruitridge*; and Meadowview*, (CAMP)

Community

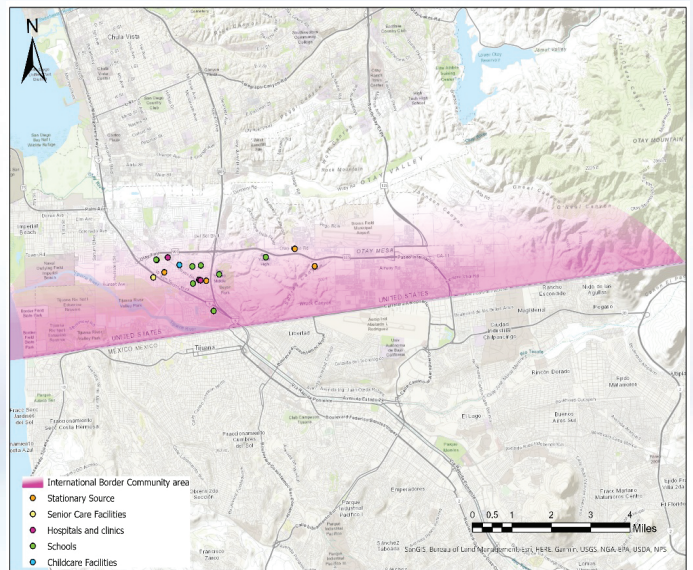
- La Viña

* District either withdrew recommendation due to lack of resources or recommendation was contingent on increased funding

East Oakland- CERP



International Border (San Ysidro / Olay Mesa) CAMP and CERP



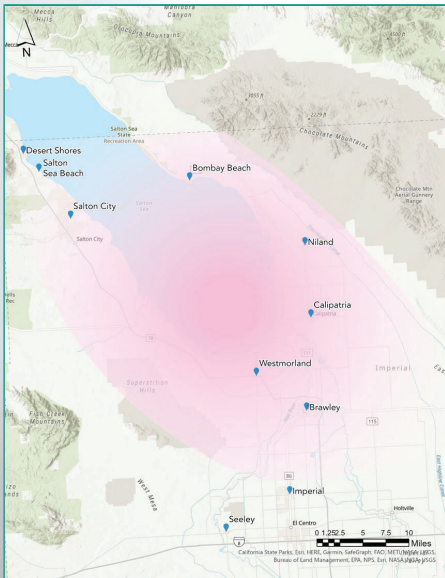
Challenges and Opportunities

- Statutory requirements
- Number of burdened communities
- Funding levels for implementation
- Resource need for expansion



- Community capacity
- Blueprint revision
- Investment in success
- CARB-wide commitments
- Commit to work with nominated communities

Continued Engagement



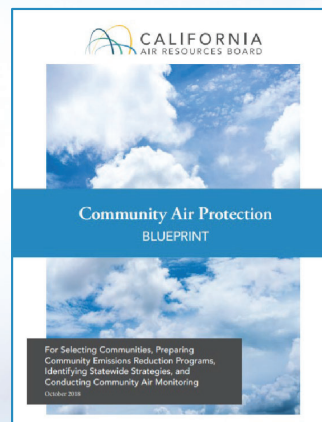
- Communities nominated annually
 - Strongly Supported List
- Imperial County North End example:**
- Recommended jointly with Comite Civico del Valle (CCV) and the Air District
 - Air District withdrew recommendation due to lack of resources
 - CARB staff is committed to working with the Air District, CCV, and community representatives

Program Reset in 2022

- Community engagement
- Board consultation, update, and direction
- Program Blueprint Update
 - Lessons learned
 - Embed racial equity
 - Identify other models

Examples:

- CERPs (through CAG)
- Community-driven enforcement



Staff Recommendation

Approve Resolution 22-3

- Select two new communities as recommended in Staff Report
- CEQA certification of exemption
- Direct air districts and CARB to begin work in these communities
- Direct CARB staff to develop concepts to expand Program benefits



Proposed
State of California
Air Resources Board

**Assembly Bill 617 Community Air
Protection Program – Fourth Annual
Selection of Communities**

Resolution 22-3
February 10, 2022

Agenda Item No.: 22-2.1

Whereas, California's air quality programs have led to significant public health improvements; however, certain communities continue to experience environmental and health inequities from air pollution;

Whereas, many of these communities are affected by multiple stationary, area, and mobile sources of air pollution and suffer disproportionate health impacts;

Whereas, the high cumulative exposure burdens in these communities are a public health concern, contributing to health conditions, such as cardiorespiratory disease, increased cancer risk, and an increased risk of premature death;

Whereas, expedited emission reductions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities with high cumulative exposure burdens are critical to reduce these disproportionate health impacts;

Whereas, sections 39600 and 39601 of the Health and Safety Code authorize the California Air Resources Board (CARB or Board) to adopt standards, rules and regulations and to do such acts as may be necessary for the proper execution of the powers and duties granted to and imposed upon the Board by law;

Whereas, the Legislature enacted the California Clean Air Act of 1988 (Stats. 1988, ch. 1548) declaring that it is necessary that the State ambient air quality standards be attained by the earliest practicable date to protect public health, particularly the health of children, older people, and those with respiratory diseases;

Whereas, section 39650, et seq., of the Health and Safety Code establishes the policy of the State to control emissions of toxic air contaminants, based on the best available scientific information, and directs the Board to establish airborne toxic control measures (ATCM);

Whereas, Assembly Bill (AB) 617 (C. Garcia, Chapter 136, Statutes 2017) added sections 20407.1, 40920.9, 42411, 42706.5, 44201.2 and amended sections 40920.4, 42400, 42402 in the Health and Safety Code, requiring a new community-focused program to address criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants;